# POETRY AND SCIENCE.

Professor Proctor's Introductory Lecture on Astronomy.

WONDERS OF THE STARRY VAULT.

Suns, Planets, Comets, Meteors and Nebulæ.

Professor Richard A. Proctor, the astronomer, began last night, at Chickering Hall, a course of lec-tures on the beautiful science which he has made tees his name stands among the most houserd. The subject with which the Professor introduces the series is "The Poetry of Astronomy," leaving to the subsequent discourses more particular illustrations of the machinery of the heavens. The audience was very large, filling all the available scating capacity of the hall. As the grand mysteries of astronomy were unfolded by a master hand and in such simple language that all could understand, the people became very enthu-siastic and frequently expressed their pleasure by applause. Three other lectures are advertised for appliance. Three other lectures are accretised for the course. On Thursday, the 13th inst., "The Immensity of Space" will be the theme; on Monday, the 17th, "The Vastness of Time," and on Thursday, the 20th, "Other Worlds and Other From the success of Mr. Proctor's former uring tour in this country and from the large indance last night there is no doubt that many

two objections had been made against the connec-tion of science and poetry. One was that the exact-ness of science would be injured, the other that it tion of science and poerry. One was that the exactness of science would be injured, the other that it
would take away the charm from nature. But there
was no fear of any such results, as the truths
taught by science transended any poetic
feelings and impressed man more with
the glories of nature. This was especially
true of astronomy, which of all the sciences had the
most poetic aspect and recompliance the most exact
scientific scrutiny. Each new discovery in science,
while explaining old mysteries, left far wider,
deeper ones behind. More and more it became clear
that man, pursue his researches as he might, would
mever approach the hely of heites.

The lights in the hall were then turned down and
the lecturer began to illustrate his remarks with
stereopticon views thrown on a large screen stretched
across the stage. The first represented a halo round
the sun with four false moons as seen in northern
latitudes. These appearances, Mr. Proctor explained, were due to the presence in the air of multundes of tiny stars of ice. In the foreground
of the picture were represented leebergs,
and this brought to mind, Mr. Proctor
said, a thought of the icebergs which
rame so near being fatal to so many near
a friends of those present in the accident to the steamship Arizons. He said that he thought it the duty
of science to try and diminish dangers such as

rame so near being fatal to so many near and dear friends of those present in the accident to the steamiship Arizona. He said that he thought it the duty of science to try and diminish dangers such as those. "Your great inventor, Edison," he said, "invented that wonderful instrument the micro-issimeter for measuring infinitesimal differences of heat. One of these instruments placed in the forepart of a ship might be made to respond to the slightest change of temperature, and it might be so arranged that the index of the tasimeter could move in such a way as to break ar make an electric current by means of which bells sould be rung in the Captain's room, in the whell-house or on the deck, and at the same time an electric light driven by the very machinery which propelled the ship might be caused to throw its beams in the pathway of the vessel so that every officer in all parts of the steamer could see toward what dangers they were approaching."

triangular hole through aiercury or any other of the heavenly bodies. (Laughter.)

The process of photographing the sun's disk was next displayed with copious illustrations. The sur-face of the sun was found to be composed of a num-ber of bright grautles on a dark background. The tvorage brightness of the sun was three times as ber of bright grautles on a dark beckground. The average brightness of the sun was three times as great as the strongest electric light, and these spots were in brilliancy forty or fifty times as great as the electric are. The analysis of light and the solar spectrum was returned by the next subject. The black lines of the spectrum were shown to correspond with bright lines produced in the spectrum of the flames of incandescent elements. In this way the presence of hydrogen, fron, calcium and other elements in the sun had been discovered. The bright part of the spectrum was found to be due to the presence of oxygen. The sun's protuberances, in periods of total eclipse, were next shown on the screen. They were little red flakes which appeared to surround the dense centre of the eclipsed sun. By an ingenious device of looking at the sun through colored glasses, tending to remove all other colors but those of the protuberances, they were made visible, and could be observed in daylight. The eclipses of 1861, 1869 and others of more remote date were next shown. They revealed along the line of the zodine a luminous train preceding and following the sun. To this were due the light beams which could be observed sometimes after the setting of the sun. The Professor inclined to the opinion that the elements might actually be all compounds of one simple basis. At least such theories had been broached to account for spectroscopic differences.

the opinion that the elements might actually be all compounds of one simple basis. At least such theories had been broached to account for spectroscopic differences.

The planet Saturn, with its rings, was next-displayed. The inner transparent ring was the only transparent body known to astronomy, and through it could be distinctly seen the body of the planet. Mars, with its snowy poles, was next shown, and the Professor space in high terms of praise of the discovery of its two moons, which had for so many ages escaped the keen eyes of astronomers. Their periods had been calculated to the tenth part of a second. Jupiter's satellites were considered the smallest bodies yet discovered, they being about six or seven miles in diameter, and certainly not more than one hundred mile.

Various comets, with all their strange forms, were next shown, and then they phenomena of meteors and falling stars were explained. The theory of nebular was described, and their formation and nature detailed at length. Several maps of the stars were also thrown on the screen. Bright spots occurred where myrrads of suns were rushing together. Then a map of the stars, showing their motion; and velocity, were next exhibited. One of his star maps, the Professor said, needed to be darkened to take a better photograph, and in going over the map with a pen and int, dotting each star, the Professor had spent seventy hours. Such stars only were represented as could be seen by an ordinary telescope of two and a half inches diameter.

The lights were them turned up and Professor Proctor concluded his lectare with some general remarks on the science. In order to see the coiors of the sun, he said, it required darkness. It was only in the blackness of night that the glory of the heavens could beseen. One had but to extend his survey by telescopic means to see millions of suns. This brought to mind the poetic thought of Elanque, who, speaking of the mystery of the playin, said:—

Why do we, then, shun death with useless fright? If life may thus deceive, why may not light?

### SHOOTING STARS.

About this time may be expected the full and brilliant meteoric showers which annually illuminate the sky. Some uncertainty rests upon the minate the say. Some uncertainty feets upon the aste and duration of these meteoric displays, but they have rarely failed to put in an appearance from some quarter of the globe toward the middle of November, and astronomers all over the world will November, and astronomers all over the world will be on the watch from now till after the 15th inst. The star shower of November 13, 1833, was the grandest display on record, and was seen all over the northern part of the American continent. Professor Newton bredieted a display in 1856, which was not seen to as great advantage here as in London. The people in this country at that time looked forward to it with fear and trembling, and arrangements were made in the principal cities of the Union to announce it by ringing the fire bells. On the night of November 14, 1868, there was a most brilliant display of meteors, with short intermission, from one o'clock in the morning till ten minutes after six. Whether or no the annual shower will be seen in this yicinity this year can not be positively pre-

declares that if the shooting stars travel to west the thermometer rises, the barometer to to fail and the compass remains stationary. If course is from west to east the thermometer tendency to fail, the barometer to rise and the pass remains stationary. If they are travelling north to south the thermometer and barometer remain stationary, and the compass has a ten to point eastward. When some shooting star moving from east to west and others from we east the compass does not undergo any deviation.

#### AMUSEMENTS

ACADEMY OF MUSIC-"MARTA."

A large audience was present at the Academy last evening to listen to "Marta," to pass judgment on Herr Behrens, Mr. Mapleson's latest public addition to his company, and to hear Mile. Valleris in a new role. If the manager has suffered from any nervousness pending the popular verdict on his new comers there was a double reason for congratulation in last evening's performance—first, because the list is almost finished with the appearance of Herr Behrens, and, again, because the gentleman was a creditable if not an overwhelm

though not even rendering of Flotow's popular work. In isolated parts it was so admirably rendered as hardly to admit of question as to its positive excellence, while in others it was unfinished and unsatisfactory. Nearly all the solos were well done, but the concerted music did not go smoothly, an instance of the former being Campanini's "M'appari," and an instance of the latter the "Spinning Wheel" quartot. The first could hardly have been better, while the second was very uneven. The whole performance had an air of hurried preparation, good as it was. The material seemed hardly to have been effectually utilized and the quariet suggested that the rehearsals had been insufficient and that with further work together much better results could be obtained. Mile. Valleria looked charming as Marta, and sang and acted the part in a very pleasing manner, but she lacked the vocal crispness and sparkle necessary to make the past an emphatic spaces. essary to make the part an emphatic success. In the more quiet phrases she was at her best; in the the more quiet phrases she was at her best; in the quick movements she lacked brilliancy, and nearly all the high notes with which the rapid passages abound and which should ring out crisp and clear were only lightly touched, and as a consequence there was an effect of weakness in those parts which gave the impression that she was unequal to the demands of the entire score. She was eminently pleasing and always excellent, but she stopped just short of being completely satisfactory, and evenly artistic. Miss Cary was very good indeed, and her Nanoy was as fresh and enjoyable as ever. As she has before been heard here in this part a detailed mention of her good points on the score are hardly necessary now. Her medium notes were a trific thin last night, but her lower register seemed richer and fuller than ever, and altogether there was much to praise and little to caril at in all that she did and sang.

Campanini's singing was simply superb. The word is hardly an appropriate one; but it is hard to find an adjective which is quite appropriate—fully

Campanini's singing was simply superb. The word is hardly an appropriate one; but it is hard to find an adjective which is quite appropriate—fully expressive and yet me extravagant—in describing the quality of his voice. He has been heard repeatedly in a diversity of parts, and yet in all and at all times he is the same evenly good and finished artist. Though he has been heard so often, there is a charm and grace and sweetness in his voice that give renewed freshness to music which is nackneyed and an interest to scores which are "familiar as household words." No better proof of this can be had then is evidenced by the constant and hearty applause which comes from all parts of the house when he sings.

same so near being fatal to so many near and dear friends of those present in the accident to the stemiship Arizona. He said that he thought it the days of accisene to try and diminish dangers nuch as those. "Your great inventor, Edison," he said, "inventor that wonderful instrument the microissimeter for measuring infinite-simal differences of heat. One of these instruments placed in the forepart of a ship might be made to respond to the slightest change of temperature, and it might be so arranged that the index of the tasmeter could move in such a way set to break are made and electric current by means of which belishouse or on the deck, and at the same time an electric light driven by the very means of which belishouse or on the deck, and at the same time an electric light driven by the very means of which belishouse or on the deck, and at the same time an electric light driven by the very meaninery which propelled the ship might be caused to throw its beausy and the pathway of the versel so that every officer in all parts of the steamer could sectoward what dangers they were approaching."

The aurors borealist w a next illustrated, and the Professor explained that it was found to have an intimate connection with the sun snots, thur showing another bond of sympathy connecting the various many and photographs of sun spots were next exhibited showing the great progress made in solar photography. The visible sun, said the Professor, compared with its actual volume sank into lassignificance. The analysis of the sun's light was next touched upon, and it was shown how the sun, lastead of being quiescent was secthing like a might be due to some optical delusion, and by no means wished to be understood that there was a triangular hole through accounty or any other of the heavenly bodies. (Laughter.)

The process of photographing the sun's disk was a triangular hole through accounty or any other of the heavenly bodies. (Laughter.)

sufficient rehearsais, that made everything fall short just a shade of being absolutely good. The fair scene was prettily set, well acted and well sung. Campanini's "Solo profugo" was most charming and the gem of the act. His duo with Behrens went admirably; their voices harmonizing perfectly. The quartet was good but was marred by Behrens falling to subdue his ample power. His acting was a feature to be remembered in connection with the evening, and to the spirit and dash he exhibited in his acting was due the general dramatic merits of that part of the opera.

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The spinning wheel quartet was poorly done, though the scene was charmingly acted. The "Last Rose of Summer" received its customary encore when it was sung by Mile. Vailoria, and the quartet "Mezza Notte" was equally appauded. Campanini's "Dormi pur" was most deliciously melodious, and the concluding pas-ages of the quartet, "Buon dormir" was a complete success in every way. "The Porter's Song" was a failure, simply because, from nervousness or some other cause known to himself, Herr Bohrens failed to invest it with the usual vim, and to these who remember Jamet and other favorites in the song, it seemed tame, dull and monotonous. Though it was a failure, it was not so marked as to call for any mark of disapprobation from the house, and those who raised the cry of "Basta! Basta!" in the upper part of the house showed an ill-breeding disgraceful to an American audience, and fortunately of rare occurrence in our places of amusement. "Mappart" was the great and perfect success of the evening, and was sung in a manner that well deserved the enthusiasm with which it was received. Miss Cary's aria, "Esser meato il mio," was a very charming bit of melody, charmingly sung, and though well received did not win the approbation it should have received from such a house. The quintet was most creditably sung, the conclusion being really superbly executed.

The first duo in act fourth was not remarkable for its excellence, but the duo between Behrens and Miss Cary was really good, though it was a little heavy in the opening phrases. The finale was spirited and was one of the best pieces of work of the evening, and on the fall of the curtain all the artists were called forth to receive the congratulations of the general audience.

"The FIFTH AVENUE

| THE   | PICTURE,   | AT       | THE                           | FIFTH   | AVENUE   |
|---|--|----------|-------------------------------|---|--|
|   |  | THEA     | TRE.                          |   |  |
| Mauritz Ludwig, Franz, Carl, Count W Heltzke, Jailer Peter Sc Von Bie Grand D Barones Netta ( Elwa, f Page Caterina Irma, D | the Painter, his Brother, his Brother, his Brother, his Brother, his Brother, tail and his brother his | alororor | Mudolph<br>Rudolph<br>Mudolph | Mr. J. R. Mr. J. R. Mr. H. Mr. L. Mr. L. Mr. L. Mr. Charles Charles Miss Ant. Miss Man. Miss Mass Mass Mass Mass Mass Mass Mass | ry Woodrat<br>Philip Beel<br>L. Anderson<br>Robertson<br>arry Colton<br>S. Outrau<br>Mr. Pardy<br>Cee Denhau<br>r. L. Victon<br>less Loveda;<br>Mrs. Pos<br>otte Adami<br>of Mitchel<br>is Laurence,<br>rie Prescot<br>rd Almayn |
|   | cts and pro  |          |                               |   |  |

was presented at the above theatre last evening. was unsuccessful to a painful degree. Serving to introduce Miss Nard Almayne, a young lady of good stage presence and intelligence to the audience which it could not interest, the play may be noticed a settle further than its mere obituary would war

It belongs to a new order of drams, which may be called the chromo-romantic, by which one would wish to combine the alleged character of the incidents and the reward for sitting out the performance. It is not to be understood that "chromos" in the newspaper club or tea store sense of the term are distributed on the fall of the curtain, far from it; but because on the fall of the curtain, far from it; but because
the ostensible motive of the play is to work up our
feelings to a climax and then exhibit a pieture covering 198 square feet of canvas. The
painting is entitled "The Triumph of Immortulity," and is not an ordinary chromo.
Indeed (by Mr. Longfellow's permission)—
With palaces built like Como's
Ann people, both dressed and plain,
It only resumbles chromos,
As the Deluge resembled rain.

The story of the play is dug out of the good old

romantic mine, not that which Victor Hugo worked, but which furnished plot and sensation to G. P. R. James. True, we have no "solitary horse-man," but "the elder and swarther of the two" is nobly represented. A painter goes sketching in the mountains, rescues the daughter of a duke, swears to paint a picture, is loved by him. is a cased of "shoving the queer" of the period by the "hode!" is persecuted by the "mode!" woman, incarcerated and finally cleared of all alleged guilt by the simple device of searching the apartments of the viltin and finding the coincr's tools there. The Duke, who was a "storn parent" of the true type, in the early portions of the play relents and says "bless you, my chilbren," or one hundred words to that effect. There is a "liberthe lord" who would "wed the gyur! for her gold," a crusty old treasure, who would resent insults, "but for the Duke, my master's stern command," and a sour duenna, whose persuasive powers consist in a perennial scow! What wild nightmare of Shakesperiod—solioquy and dialogue—what jelly like imitation of soft-headed Bulwerism, what queer excursions into the realms of strained metaphor coming slap down into flat commonplace, what quaint flavor given to bald invective we cannot specify. Here was carnest effort in play and picture thrown utterly away. Speeches with bits of acuteness in them tagged on to speeches that were mere flatulency rolled on and on, and men weared and looked at each other and laughed. It could not be helped. How could a man listen with a straight face to a lady who, looking off at a combat going on in the wings, remarks, "See, the sparks are flying from his sword like spray from yon waterfall," and then adding, "Now is the time to prove the stuff I'm made of?" She proposes to go among the fighters, but changes her mind, remarking that "life is aweat." No wonder that the dear little boy, Master Harry Woodrut, made, to his great shriprise, the success of the evening when he remarked in all seriousness a little later:—"It things go on like this

GRAND OPERA HOUSE—"HAMLET."

Hamiet, Prince of Denmark. Mr. Edwin Booth Claudius, King of Denmark. Mr. Goorge Morris Ghost of King Hamlet, father to the Prince.

Polenius, the Lord Chamberlain. Mr. John Elisler Lacries, son to Polonius. Mr. Gustavas Levick Horario, friend to Hamlet. Mr. Charles Harkinson Rosencerats. Mr. John Dailey Guildensters. Courtiers Mr. J. Devean Oaric. Mr. J. Wathews Mr. J. Wathews Bornardo. Mr. J. Wathews Bornardo. Mr. H. Victor Francisco, a soldier. Mr. J. Mr. D. Lacey First Actor. Mr. Louis Barrett Second Actor. Mr. Louis Barrett Second Grave Digger. Mr. William Scallan Second Grave Digger. Mr. William Scallan Second Grave Dogger. Mr. G. Frown Chamberlais. Mr. G. Frown Chamberlais. Mr. L. Gandint Gertrade, Queen of Denmark, mother to Prince friest

Amberlain Mr. L. Candint

Jortrude, Queen of Denmark, mother to Prince

Hamlet Miss Kate Mock

Dybella, Daughter to Polonius Miss Muldener

Actress Miss F. Williams

Edwin Booth soldom or never faced an andience so large as that which greeted him last night as he stepped on the stage of the Grand Opera House. All the seats in the great building were get, while the immense volume of applause which for several minutes prevented the acteresting, while the leading rôle showed an improve-ment on the part of Mr. Booth.

The strong "speeches" in Hamlet are so well known and Mr. Booth's renderings of the same so

familiar, as is also his conception of the character that all special comment required by his perform-ance is upon departures from or improvements upon his known readings and methods. In the interview with the King we noted a temporary the several hundred young men who had sought that refreshment that the barrooms grant came tramping in with a persistency that roobed almost the entire andience of the tamous solidopuy that opens the third act and the earlier lines of the interview between Hamlet and his mother, with which the fourth act begins; the few who were near enough to the stage to hear, however, noted that these portions of the play were delivered with finer intelligence and effect than herestofore, while the whole of the scene last alfuded to—the longest and one of the most exacting in the drama—was played in a manner that merited highest praise.

drama—was played in a manner that merited highest praise.

Many of the audience were curious to know by what rule the "specially selected company" was formed, for we do not remember to have seen Mr. Booth supported by a poorer cast. The Polonius of Mr. Elisier was quite good, as was also the Laertes of Mr. Levick. Miss Kate Meek as the Queen evidently knew what should be done, but was not always able to do it: Miss Muldener, as Ophelia, was girlish and graceful, but too restrained in action, even in the mad scene; the remainder of the company calls for no favorable comment. The dresses and scenery were sufficient to the requirements of the piece. "Hamlet" will be played nightly until Saturday.

HOPELE'S OLYMPIC THEATRE-"FATINITZA." HOPKLE'S OLYMPIC THEATRE—"FATINITZA."
Vladimir,
Fatinitza,
Mite. Reca Murrelli
Princess Lydis.
Mme. Fredrika Rohobi
Count Timofey Kautschakoff.
Lavot Pacha.
A Francess
Lavot Pacha.
Arthur Van Houghton
Osipp.
Clinton Stevens
Steipans
Louis Lencions
Julian
George S. Weeks
Hassan Bey
George Caldwell
Massaldsha.
Eara Leon
Mustapha.
Lidder Kilne
Winks
W. D. Williams
Winks
Winks
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Winks
Mass Jackson
Adjutant
Jossuf
Jossuf
Mr. A. Osborn
Surema.
Miss May Lavingston
Surema.
Miss Clara Williams
Benjannin
M. F. Geodwin
Nirdish
Miss Clara Williams
Adimet
Miss John Miss Clara Williams
Miss Jackson
Miss Lavingston
Mr. A. Osborn
Surema.
Miss Clara Williams
Miss Clara Milliams
Adimet
The management of the Olympic Theatre oridently

spared no pains in presenting their patrons last evening with Suppe's famous opera of "Fatinitza." The scenery was good, and the orchestra rendered the music with excellent taste. It was evident, however, that by some of those who personated the respective characters there was a want of familiarity with their parts. which detracted somewhat from the smoothness of the performance. Miss Reca Murelli made a very attractive Vizdimir and Fatinitza, and, although attractive Vladimir and Fatinitza, and, although her voice is light, she used it effectively. The best personations of the evening were those of Julian, the special newspaper correspondent (Mr. Weeks), and of the Count Kantschakoff (Mr. Francsch). The latter, although handleapped by inability to pronounce English correctly, has an excellent voice and a "presence that enables him to suitably portray the rough Russian (General's nature. The opera will doubtless run better hereafter, when it has become more familiar to the people on the stage. A large audience was present and enjoyed the spectacle. It will be repeated until further notice.

THALLA THEATRE—DEBONS

Lorenz, the Judga. Mr. Dembrowsky
Joseph, his son. Mr. Schönfeld
The Schoolma-ter. Mr. Course
Mr. Wagne
Mr. Wagne
Mr. Wagne

element in the audience, the reception she received was warmer than on either of the previous occasions. The story of "Deborah" (Leah) is too well known to need reciting here, and as the English version, with which American audiences have been familiarized, is, in all essential respects, the same as Herr Mosenthal's treatment of the theme, it only remains to speak of the work of the players. The blending of several bright commedy bits in the sombre woof of the play did much to relieve the high tension of interest in the development of the plot, and the sometimes awful passion of Deborah and her lover, Joseph (Herr Schönfeid, Miss Kelly (such a name on a German playbill seems a paradox), to whom was assigned the role of Hanna, made quite an impression, her maidenly, timid grace and self-suppression contrasting stronely with the wild, womanly passion of Deborah. In all the parts the several artists can justly claim credit, for the performance was as even and symmetrical as that of Maria Stuart's, whereon it was remarked in these columns that a most disagreeable feature of the "star" performance was done away with. To winness the genuine support afforded Irschick and rocall to memory the egoity of other stars, and the thinness of the impression made by the plays in which they shome, one appreciates that good support strengthens instead of weakening a central character. Such powerful acting as Irschick's would appear deformed if she was accorded in different support; but she has had the good fortune to find here a company in all respects equal to any she has led since she left the theatre at Munich, where she entertained a single royal auditor, and to this fact, in a measure, is her great success, on the New York boards, due. It is not to be understood that the high character of the support afforded Irschick detracts from the interest attaching to her; on the contrary, it makes more emphatic the strength of the support afforded Irschick detracts from the interest attaching to her; on the contrary, it makes more emp

A very large and appreciative audience was attracted to the new Broadway Opera House last night by the announcement that the original Philadelphia Church Choir Company would make its reappear-

Church Choir Company would make its reappearance in "Pinafore." Since leaving New York this organization has achieved success in many other cities of the country, and certainly well deserves the prise of which it has been the recipient. It consists of fifty members, all of whom are trained and accomplished musicians, having been selected from various church choirs. The consequence is an excellence of performance that has not been surpassed by any other Pinafore troupe in the country. The choral work is especially notable, not only for its evenness and beauty, but for the admirable tempo that is preserved from the beginning to the end. In a measure this may be the result of long practice, but there is also observable a refinement and purity of execution indicative of that nice musical tasis without which no rendition of "Pinafore" can be acceptable. The company has been but slightly changed since its appearance at the Broadway Theatre. Miss Emma Henry as Josephine; Miss Rutherford as Little Buttercup, and Miss E. Cannon as Hobe shared the honors of the evening-with the gentlemen who personated the leading characters. As rendered by these artists the music of the opera seemed to acquire new flavor, and the result was an encore for nearly all of the principal airs and choruses.

NEW YORK AQUARIUM-"HUMPTY-DUMPTY." The announcement that "Humpty-Dumpty' would be given at the New York Aquarium last evening was premature, the management having wisely concluded to defer its production until the nearer approach to the holiday season. Instead however, a concert programme was arranged of selections from standard operas, and as the artists were chosen from the companies recently perform were chosen from standard operas, and as the artists were chosen from the companies recently performing in "Pinaforo" and the "Bohemian Girl" the entertainment proved to be a complete success. The Aquarium is particularly alapted to concert singing on account of its peculiar acoustic properties, and the audience gave vent to its appreciation by frequent encores. Mr. Surrett led off with "Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep" and displayed a phenomenal voice, his lower notes being particularly fine and sonorous. This was followed by the duet from the "Bohemian Girl," "Down on thy knees," which was capitally rendered by Miss Caroline Hutchings and Mr. Bown. Mr. Strini, with an excellent haritone voice, rendered the "Jolly Yachtsman" in a very effective manner. Miss Marie Harvey gave "I Dreamt that I Dwelt in Marble Halls," from the "Bohemian Girl," and in response to an snoore sang Hatton's English ballad "The Lark now Leaves its Watery Nest." Mr. Hayden Tilla sang "I am a Muleteer." from the "Rocke of Castile." Decadedly one of the gems of the evening was the concerted piece "Through the World," from the "Bohemian Girl." These concerts will continue until unther notice, and the management have numerous attractions in preparation, which will shortly be announced.

BROOKLYN PARK THEATRE-"PIQUE. The familiar and popular society play "Pique" was presented at the Brooklyn Park Theatre last evening, before a large and fashionable audience. The cobwebs of politics having been brushed from off the minds of the people with the exit of election week, the more rational and philosophical residents week, the more rational and philosophical residents of "Parsonville," as the churchly city has been irreverently designated, begin to turn their faces toward legitimate amusement. This fact was evidenced to the observer at Colonel Sinn's Theatre, whore a survey of the assemblage confirmed the correctness of the company was an inducement, of course, in itself to attract discriminating playgoers to the scene of their performance. The recent performances of the company at the Grand Opera House in this city met with such popular approbation that it is not to be wondered that their rame and reputation preceded them to Brooklyn. The fair but sent-willed and unfortunate Mable Rentrew of Miss Davenport was effective as usual, and she was well supported by Mr. Edmund K. Collier as the Puritanical mill owner, "whose word was law;" by Mr. Edwin H. Price as Captain Arthur Standish, and Mr. W. F. Edwards as Raymond Lessing. The other members of the company, Messrs. James F. Dean as Dr. Gossitt, Harry Hawk as Sanmy Dymple, D. H. Chase as Morsby Gyll, George W. Wessells as Jim, the Tramp, and E. M. Day as Palden, his mate, are also worthy of mention. Misses Monteastle, Monk and Maddern also acted well their respective parts. This evening "Divorce" will be given at the Park Theatre. of "Parsonville," as the churchly city has been ir-

HAVERLY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE-TROUBADOURS. The Troubadours gayly took possession of the boards of Haverly's Brooklyn Theatre last evening, under the direction of Mr. Salsbury, and from the rise of the curtain until the close "The Brook." the specialty of that well trained and clever comspecialty of that well trained and clever com-bination, held the audience. Miss Nellio McHenry, the charming soubrette, as Rosa Dimplecheek, lent her full share to the harmony of the jolly picnic party of the members of the theatrical pro-fession and won repeated encores, to which she readily and graciously responsed. Mr. N. Salsbury, John Webster, Miss Helene Dingron and Mr. John Gourlay, in their respective humorous delineations, acted well their parts, as was manifested by the fre-quent applause bestowed upon their efforts. "The Brook," which was performed at the Novelty Theatre, Williamsburg, three weeks ago, promises a successful run at Haverly's Thoatre.

"PINAFORE'S" CREW.

ARRIVAL OF MR. D'OYLEY CARTE WITH THE GILBERT & SULLIVAN OPERA COMPANY-WHAT HE HAS TO SAY ABOUT HIS ARTISTS AND HIS ARREST AT LIVERPOOL.

Mr. R. D'Oyley Carte arrived at this port yes day by the steamship Gallia, bringing with him the principals of the opers company specially organized by him for the perform-ance of Mr. Gilbert's and Dr. Sullivan's operas in this country. The steamer reached her dock about three o'clock; but the necessity of getting his large party ashore and comfortably housed kept Mr. Carte on the go during the early part of the evening, so that it was a late hour before a HERALD reporter found him prepared to talk on his future plans and prospects.

"The company," he said, "comprises Mr. J. H. Ryley, Mr. Brocolini, Miss Alice Barnett, Miss Jessie Bond, Miss Resina Brandram and Mr. Hugh Taibot. Miss Blanche Roosevelt, the prima donna, came over by the Bothnia a week ago, and Mr. Furneaux Cook

about five hundred times. Miss Rosina Brandam is something between the two and has been very successful, as Lady Sangazure in 'The Sorcerer.' Mr. Hugh Talbot is better known as Signor Talbo, of Her Majesty's Opera. He has been favorably received in 'Faust,' ill Trovatore' and other operas and is our principal tenor, Mr. Talbot will play Ralph Rackstraw in Pinnsfore' and the tenor rôle in the new opera. Miss Roosevelt is, as you know, an American, who played at the Royal Italian Opera, at Covent Garden, under the name of Rosavelia, and recently the part of Josephine at the Opera Comique. Mr. Furneaux Cook made a hit as the Vicar in 'The Sorcerer,' in England, and will play Dick Deadeye here for the first time."

"Have you seen Mr. Gilbert or Dr. Sullivan since

England, and will play Dick Deadeye here for the first time."

"Have you seen Mr. Gilbert or Dr. Sullivan since your arrival?" the reporter asked.

"No, I have not seen them. I called, but they had gone out. We made a very quiex passage, and evidently they were not expecting us to-day. I shall see them to-morrow morning and find out all about the chorus. I am relying upon New York for my chorus. You have some fine chorus singers here, and that is the reason I did not bring a chorus with me. We open December 1, and propose to begin with 'Pinatore.' I have made up as strong a company as possible with a view of satisfying the New York audience. In my visit here last summer I saw that your audiences were very critical ones, and it was with this knowledge that I selected my company."

New York audience. In my visit here last summer I saw that your audiences were very critical ones, and it was with this knowledge that I selected my company."

"How about the new opera?"

"I cannot tell you any more about that than you know already:"

"HE DETENTION IN ENGLAND.

"What was your trouble upon leaving England?" the reporter then asked.

"On the subject of my detention at Liverpool, as I see the matter has been telegraphed to the Herald, I wish to sav a few words. The affair was simply a malicious attempt by the directors of the Comedy Opera Company to cause me to miss the Gallis. The facts are briefly those:—The company, on the Wednesday night before I sailed, made for the first time a claim of £150, which sum they alleged was due to them from me. I disputed this claim, but by half-past eleven on Thursday morning my solicitors wrote to them saying that, to avoid trouble, I had paid over the sum in question to them, and that they would personally undertake to hand it over to the company at any time on any judgment being obtained for the amount if any court of law; or that I was prepared to give any security required in respect to any action to be brought. The company took no notice of this letter; they did not answer it, and suppressed all mention of it in applying to the Court of Common Pleas for a writ restraining me from leaving the country, and having obtained the writ by means of an affidavit which will be the subject of legal proceedings, they served it on me personally at Liverpool at seven o'clock in the morning of Saturday. The steamer was to sail at ten and the idea was that the banks being closed at that hour I would be prevented from sailing with my artists. As it was I caught the Gallis by only five minutes. I have instructed my solicitors either to indict the directors of the Comedy Opera Company for conspiracy or to such them for damages, as is thought most advisable. I did not owe them any money, and they managed to detain me for hours and almost made me miss the steamer under some ol

BUTCHERED INNOCENTS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

CHARLESTON, Nov. 10, 1879.

The particulars of a shocking tragedy which was enacted last Saturday night in Lancaster county, S. C., reached this city this afternoon. The news, which is from entirely trustworthy sources, is to the effect that on the night mentioned Mrs. James Adams, the wife of a farmer living about ten miles from Lancaster Court House, cut the jugular veins of her five children, then set her own clothing on

fire, and was fatally burned.

The first intelligence of the occurrence was conveyed through Mrs. Adams herself, who, about midnight, appeared at the door of a near neighbor en-tirely nude and suffering excruciating pain from

night, appeared at the door of a near neighbor entirely nude and suffering excruciating pain from her burns, and begged to be killed with an axe. When asked where was her baby she replied, "In Heaven." The neighbor, a man named Crenshaw, judging from the woman's condition that her house had been burned and gerhaps her children with it, hastened thither; but seeing only a little fire on the hearth returned home, and, assisted by neighbors, carried Mrs. Adams in a sheet to her house. In an hour and a half she died without a word, further than those quoted above, to indicate that anything was wrong with the children.

BUTCHERED INNOCENTS.

After her death some of the neighbors, having occasion to go into a bodroom connected with the dwelling, discovered the five children, the eldest of whom was eleven years of age, waltering in their own blood. The bodies were yet warm, but in each of them life was entirely extinct. With a knife or other sharp instrument the mother had cut the jugular vein of each child. There were two stabs on the eldest child and three upon the body of the infant, but no wounds had been inflicted upon the other children beyond those in the neck. They lay in perfectly natural positions, the heads of three being at one end of the bed and those of two at the other, and there was no suggestion of any struggle whatsoever. The work was complete and the distraught mother had inflicted no wanton pain upon any one save herself.

JELIOUSY THE ALLIEUED CAUSE.

The husband and father was absent from home at the time, having gone to spend the night at the house of a brocher, whence he had proposed going to church on Sunday. The fact that he had been turged to go away for the evening is evidence that the woman had matured her plan deliberately, and that she did not act upon a chance impulse. The only theory entertained is that she wom insane, and the cause assigned for her insanity is jealousy, for which, it is alleged, there was good ground. Mrs. Adams had been heard to say that she would rather see the chil

to say that she would rather see the children dead than living as they were, and the exact meaning of this language remains unexplained in the absence of any proof of extreme poverty. The Coroner sum-moned a jury on Sunday afternoon and proceeded to hold an inquest.

### FIENDISH CRUELTY.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD. ? BALTIMORE, Nov. 10, 1879.

At the recent election a respectable colored farmer iving at Bay Hundred, Talbot county, Md., openly voted the democratic ticket. A couple of days later on entering his stables he found that some unknown on entering his stables he found that some unknown miscreamt had horribly mutilated his horse, a valu-able animal. The ears of the poor bruie were sawed off close to his head, the tail cut off at the top and the nose also inacked away. The citizens have offered a liberal reward for the arrest of the culprit.

THE NOVES INSURANCE CASE.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.

TRENTON, Nov. 10, 1879. Chief Justice Beasley to-day filed the opinion of the Supreme Court in the case of Benjamin Noyes, affirming the judgment of the Essex Oyer and Terminer and overruling the exceptions by his counsel.

Noyes was convicted in the Essex county courts in the summer of 1878 of conspiracy to defraud the policy-holders of the New Jersey Mutual Life Insurance of \$30,000 in cash and \$87,000 in bonds and was sentenced to eighteen months in rin bonds and was sentenced to eighteen months in the State Prison. He was discharged on the 26th of last September after serving about fifteen months, the rest of his term having been remitted for good behavior. Immediately after his conviction A. Q. Keasbey and Courtlandt Parker, his counsel, drew a bill of exceptions on the ground that the indictment was insufficient and too general, did not show the particular means by which the alleged wrong was committed and was incorrect in construction by reason of attempting to show cause by two sets of means. The argument was heard on July 28 last, when Keasbey asserted that Noyes had never received the money, and if any crime was committed it was by the president and directors of the company to which Noyes belonged. Attorney General Stockton, on the part of the State, contended that the indictment was sufficient. Noyes now may take his case to the Court of Errors and Appeals if he so desires.

SHOT FOR STEALING A CABBAGE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HEBALD.]

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 10, 1879. To-day a man named Michael Carroll shot and wounded Charles Murphy, aged fifteen years, for wounded Charles Murphy, aged fifteen years, for stealing a cabbage from the garden of the former, in the suburbs of the city. The boy was so badly hurt that he was unable to make a complaint, but his father did it for him. Carroll, on seeing the boy with his plunder, commanded him to throw it down, which he did, but on being further ordered to stop he refused to do so, and ran away, when the shot was fired, which took effect in his limbs and head. A warrant has been issued for Carroll's arrest.

### THE GLOBE MUTUAL LIFE.

ALBANY, Nov. 10, 1879. On the petition of James D. Fish, receiver of the Globe Mutual Life Insurance Company, Judge West-brook has ordered him to join with the Insurance Superintendent and State Treasurer in the execution of the assignment of the last will, &c., of John Auchof the assignment of the last will, &c., of John Auchineloss, made by Benjamin F. Beckman to the Merchants Life Insurance Company for \$25,000, which is now held on deposit by the Superintendent of the Insurance Department as assigned by Edwin I. Alexander, receiver of the Merchants Lite. Also that Receiver Fish is directed to surrender the lease of the rooms in Nos. 245 and 347 Broadway, New York city, to the owners. Also that he ergage other apartments for an office for a period not to exceed two years and that he sell at auction the furniture, acc, which he does not require. WASHINGTON.

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10, 1879. SECRETARY SHERMAN'S OBJECTION TO CON-TINUING THE COINAGE OF STANDARD SILVER DOLLARS.

It is understood that Secretary Sherman will argently recommend in his annual report the repeal of the law making it mandatory upon the Treasury Department to coin the standard silver dollars. He coined has gone into circulation, and its accumulation is not only becoming a source of annoylocked up in the most unsatisfactory manner by the of not less than two millions of standard silver dollars, besides the useless tax on the capacity of the mint. The discontinuance of the coinage of the silver would enable the mint at Philadelphia to coin the large amount of gold which has accumulated this fall

NAVAL OFFICERS OPPOSE THE APPOINTMENT OF DR. WALES AS SURGEON GENERAL OF THE

The officers of the medical corps of the navy, who feel aggrieved by the selection of Medical Inspector Wales to be Surgeon General of the Navy, have pre-

pared a statement of the law rulings of the Navy Department and the reports of the Senate Commitin regard to the action of the Secretary of the Navy, which they will present to the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs at the coming meeting of Congress to defeat his confirmation. Dr. Waies does not belong to the rank of medical directors, but ranks number six on the list of medical inspectors. The brief which the staff officers will present to the Senate Committee points out that to appoint a junior officer from the second grade of a corps over fifteen of higher rank must necessarily tend to create disaffection, and is manifestly wrong, both in policy as well as law, and is a result which was never contemplated by Congress. It appears from an order issued by Secretary Thompson in August, 1877, that he was of this opinion, as in general order No. 228 he says:—"It is the well digested policy and intention of the department in naking assignments to duty to assign the senior making assignments to duty to assign the senior grades of the service to the higher and more important positions. This is what the law contemplates and reason and propriety demand, and it is most just and fair to all." Finally the brief recites the reports of the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs, which have been adverse to the selection of chiefs of bureaus from those below the rank of capain. It is believed that the nomination of Surgeon General Wales will be rejected.

GENERAL WASHINGTON DESPATCHES

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10, 1879. WASHINGTON PREPARING TO WELCOME GEN-ERAL GRANT.

The committee on the reception of General Grant met to-night. Judge MacArthur, chairman of the the citizens' meeting of the 27th ult. he had selected a committee of 100 to make preparations for the reception of General Grant when he should visit Washington. In selecting this committee he said he had endeavored to appoint gentlemen who represented the business interests of Washington. An inquiry was made whether any informaton. An inquiry was made whether any informa-tion had been received indicating the time General Grant would visit this city. No one present being able to give the desired information, the chairman was empowered to communicate with the General inviting him to Washington and requesting that he name the date upon which he may be expected. The meeting thereupon adjourned subject to the call of the chairman.

## ABANDONED AT SEA.

TOSS OF THE PRITISH BARK CANNING-THE VESSEL PIRED BY THE DEPARTING CREW.

The ship E. W. Steston, Captain G. Moore, arrived here last night from London, with a general cargo consigned to Messrs. Grinnell, Minturn & Co. She brings on board the crew of the British bark Canning, which was abandoned at sea and set fire to by her captain on the 31st of last month. The Canning sailed from Bremerhaven for Philadelphia on the 13th of September, under command of Captain A. W. Sproule, of London, who had a crew of twenty hands and a "stowaway." The vessel was partly in ballast and partly loaded with empty bar-rels. The voyage was not marked by any-thing unusual till the 29th of October, when the wind increased from a stiff breeze to a moderate gale. At half-past ten o'clock it increasevere gale, accompanied by blinding rain. At intervals terrifically heavy squalls succeeded alleged, each other, the sea arose

sel began to labor in every timber. While wearing ship a heavy see broke on board, amashed in the port onlwark, and filled the cabin and main deck with water. A considerable quantity of stores was destroyed at the same time, and one of the boats on the after skids was dashed to pieces. From midnight it blew a terrific gale, and there was a tremendous see running. The ship was rolling at se fearful a rate that it became evident that under the weather improved the bark could not hideout. At two o'clock, on the morning of the 30th there was a sudden shirt of wind to the west-northwest, and at four it was blowing with hurriesne violence. The frightful force of the wind, which made it necessary to take in almost every sitich of canyas, continued till eight o'clock.

At eleven o'clock in the forence it was found that there were twenty-eight inches of water in the well. On commencing to pump one of the pipes was discovered to be choked up with a same fate. At six P. M. the pump which had first niled up was fired so that it might be cleared. This was found to be impossible, as the sand continued to run in and fill it, in spite of the crew's othat it might be cleared. This was found to be impossible, as the sand continued to run in and fill it, in spite of the crew's othat it might be cleared. This was found to be impossible, as the sand continued to run in and fill it, in spite of the crew's othat it might be used again, but it eventually choked up altogether, Meanwhile the water was gaining fall. At seven P. M. the carpenter went down to cut another piece from the lower end of the pump, but specify came up again without having effected nuch, saying that the water was then washing up so high that he could not work. Mr. Gendell, the second efficer, went down and finally succeeded in cutting the pumps so as to free them of the sand, but they were soon atterward rendered useless. Part of the main hatch was now lifted off, and all the empty barrels, fown to the ballast, were thrown overboard. The water still gaining upon t

### CONTRIBUTIONS FOR IRELAND.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 10, 1870. The Right Rev. Bishop Gilmour has issued a circular directing that in all churches of his diocess, irrespective of nationality, a collection will be taken up on the first Sunday of Advent to relieve the necessities of the people in the famine threatened districts of Ireland.